

ITALY'S TROUBLES SEETHING

MILAN PAPERS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

RAILWAY MEN FIGURE LARGELY IN THE UPRIISING-SOCIALIST JOURNALS TO BE SUPPRESSED.

Rome, May 11.—It will still probably be many days before one is able fully to estimate the gravity of the riots and the number of killed and wounded. The two suppressed papers, the "Secolo" and the "Repubblica" (Italia del Popolo), of Milan, were undoubtedly chiefly responsible for the riots there. The latter journal has been in the habit for some years of giving its subscribers Christmas gifts of revolvers and hatchets, the latter inscribed in the Milanese dialect with the motto "Dall' al Trencio" ("Strike at the trunk"). The regular subscribers were largely priests.

It is said to-night that all the Socialist papers throughout the country have or will be arrested and detained until complete order is restored.

Evidence accumulates that railway men were chiefly responsible for the risings. The order calling them under arms is expected to have a good deterrent effect.

RIOT DEATH LIST INCREASING.

NEW REACHES TO SIX HUNDRED, AND LIST OF WOUNDED NUMBERS ABOUT TWO THOUSAND.

London, May 12.—The Vienna correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" describing the riots at Milan, says:

"One thousand persons were arrested, six hundred killed and two thousand wounded. In one instance twenty students were killed at the main station of the Vienna Railway Line. Three hundred rioters set fire to all the railway carriages, and the military, hurrying up, unfortunately fired on the firemen, who were trying to disperse the rioters with a hose. Many of the firemen were killed."

"As all the printing houses in Milan refused to print the manifesto, the military Government was proclaimed by drums and the roar of cannon."

BREAD FAMINE ONLY A PRETEXT.

THE ITALIAN TROUBLES BELIEVED TO SPRING FROM POLITICAL SOURCES.

London, May 12.—The Rome correspondent of "The Times" sends by mail a long dispatch which the censor has refused to allow to be transmitted by wire, practically confirming the terrible nature of the rioting at Milan and elsewhere.

"The Times" correspondent explains that the bread issue is a mere pretext for insurrection prepared beforehand by associations of navvies and railway employees, in which a strong Socialist and Republican leaning has long been working.

He says: "Beside many other proofs of this statement, it will suffice to say that the rioting is confined to the richest districts in the country. Another strong political motive underlying the movement is the well-known desire of the Vatican and the Clericals to ferment disorders, hoping thereby to overthrow the House of Savoy in favor of a Republic which might pave the way to a restoration of the temporal power of the Pope."

GOVERNMENT CHANNELS CLOSED.

THE ALLEGED TRANQUILITY OF ITALY SEEMED TO BE A MYTH.

London, May 12.—"The Daily News," commenting this morning on the situation in Italy, says:

"We wish we could believe the whole of Italy tranquil. Our correspondents are unable to get their messages through, and, if everything is so tranquil, it is strange that the Italian Government should close up all the channels whereby such welcome news might spread."

ITALIAN COLONY IN LONDON EXCITED.

A PRIEST SAYS THE REVOLUTION IS DUE TO THE EXORBITANT TAXATION.

London, May 11.—The Italian colony in London is greatly excited by the reports from Italy. Various statements are circulated in the colony, alleged to be based upon Monday night at Naples a regiment flatly refused to obey orders to fire on the people.

Father Bannini, of the Italian Church in Hatton Garden, London, says:

"We have been expecting a great revolution for years, resulting from the exorbitant taxation ground, by way of various Continental cities, are beginning to arrive for the London papers, fully confirming the early reports of the extreme gravity of the situation in Italy."

RIOTING MOBS STILL ACTIVE.

Madrid, May 11, noon.—A serious riot has taken place at Legorona, capital of the Spanish province of that name, on the Ebro, sixty miles from Burgos. The grain and provision stores were attacked and pillaged by rioters, who included numbers of women armed with axes, choppers and cudgels. The cavalry charged the mob, but the soldiers were repulsed by a determined onslaught made upon them by the women.

London, May 11.—A special dispatch from Madrid says a mob burned a huge grain warehouse there early this morning. The structure is reported to be a total loss.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Rome, May 11.—A semi-official note, issued at midnight, asserts that "tranquillity prevails throughout the Kingdom."

According to the semi-official note, the Russian Government has officially informed Italy that rumors of Russia's intention to prevent the exportation of cereals are unfounded.

The military organ, "Esercito," publishes an order calling to arms the reserves employed on the railways. They are to be under military law and thus to prevent railway strikes and agitation.

The Governor of Milan has issued a decree declaring that persons found cycling in the Province of Milan will be court-martialed.

Another decree prolongs to May 18 bills falling due after May 7.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the Province of Como.

There was rioting yesterday at Novara, in Piedmont. A mob there stoned the troops, who fired upon the rioters, wounding five of them. An officer and several soldiers were injured.

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Luvino, Italy, May 11.—In the rioting here yesterday eight persons were killed and thirty were wounded.

SOUDAN MISSIONARIES FLEE.

Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, May 11.—The missionaries belonging to the American Board Mission have arrived here from the station at Maramba District, owing to the threatening attitude of the natives.

RUSSIA'S RULE IN CHINA.

FORBIDDERS AT PORT ARTHUR AND TALIAN WAN MUST HAVE PASSPORTS VISED.

Peking, May 11.—The Russian Consul at Tientsin has informed his colleagues that foreigners will not be allowed at Port Arthur or at Talian Wan without passports vided by him. Both Chinese and foreigners are to be treated alike, as much as the Tung-Hu-Yamen expressly instructed their officials that both ports were to be treated as treaty ports.

NO BAR TO RUSSIAN PLANS.

St. Petersburg, May 11.—The "Gazette" today publishes the protocol signed at Tokyo on April 25 (the text, which was published yesterday), in a dispatch from Tokyo, by which Russia and Japan pledge themselves to abstain from interference in the internal affairs of Korea. In the event of Korea inviting the advice or assistance of either of the signatories, they must arrange a preliminary agreement between themselves before acting. At the same time, the absolute independence of Korea is recognized, and the signatories undertake that the agreement "leaves Russia free to accomplish her historical task on the shores of the Pacific."

JAPANESE CONSULATE IN CHINA BURNED.

London, May 11.—The Foreign Office is informed that the Japanese Consulate at the Province of Hu-Pei, China, was burned on Monday by the rioters, who also burned the Custom House and several foreign buildings.

MR. GLADSTONE LONGS FOR THE END.

London, May 11.—A letter, written by a member of Mr. Gladstone's family, says he has not left his room for a fortnight. It adds:

It had been hoped he might have some sense of enjoyment as the warm weather returned and the whole earth into a garden, but the truth is he has taken leave of all portions of the earth. He is possessed with a sense of depression. His body, mind and soul ask for no food of any kind. His one desire is for peace. He has long times of quiet sleep, or rest with closed eyes, than with any of his previous years. He is unable to listen to anything but a short message of one or two sentences. Even this is often an effort. He has seen three or four friends outside of the family, but no conversation occurs—nothing but a faint nodding for each of them.

Harvard, May 11.—Mr. Gladstone did not sleep well last night, but, everything considered, he is in fairly good condition today.

TWO BY-ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

London, May 11.—The result of the by-election in the West Division of Staffordshire yesterday for a successor in Parliament to the late Hon. A. A. Bonar Law, M.P., was as follows:

ALEXANDER HENDERSON (Liberal), 4,704
W. ADAMS (Liberal), 3,993
Unionist majority, 809

Mr. Henderson, the successful candidate, is a member of the firm of Greenwood & Co., stock brokers. He is proprietor of the Shelton Iron Works, a director of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, a director of the Great Central Railway, a trustee of the Central Market, Buenos Ayres, and a director of the London and North Western Railway. He is also a member of the House of Commons, having been elected Member of Parliament for Newark in the Conservative interest, and without opposition, in support of the Hon. H. Finch-Hatton, Conservative, retired.

HARVARD-PRINCETON DEBATE.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION DISCUSSED. PRINCETON EXTREMISTS INSISTENT.

Cambridge, Mass., May 11 (Special).—Harvard won the fourth annual debate with Princeton, which was held in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, this evening.

The question which the colleges discussed was, "Resolved, That the present restrictions on immigration into the United States are insufficient." Altogether, the debate was an extremely exciting and interesting one, and one in which the speakers showed a mastery of their subject.

Professor James Mills Pierce, of Harvard, presided, while President E. H. Capen, of Tufts, Professor George Harris, D. S. of Andover, and W. S. Paine, of Boston, acted as judges. In the affirmative, Harvard's speakers were D. R. Rosenthal, '98, of New York; B. T. Park, '98, of Lynn, and F. O. White, '99, of Boston. Princeton's men were Nathaniel Smith Reeves, '98, of New York; Robert Dunning Duff, '98, of Pennsylvania, and Matthew Lowrie, '98, of Pennsylvania.

The line of argument presented by the Harvard men was almost intact, seeming to be more strongly welded together than that of the Princetonians. For Harvard, Mr. White outlined the present laws on immigration, and pointed out wherein they were insufficient, referring especially to the inefficiency of the Canadian line. Nathaniel Smith Reeves, of Princeton, answered that no law could be made which would prevent immigrants from crossing the Canadian line, and that the only way to keep out the immigrants was by a lower class of men, originally, that they are doing more good than harm to the country.

Raymond Tasker Parks, Harvard, '98, in his reply referred to the Canadian border, and demanded that at these points they cannot be dealt with in the future. Mr. Park then pointed out the evils of the present system, and concluded by portraying the condition of the poor in the mining regions.

Mr. Rosenthal, in his reply, answered that the contention of the affirmative is useless unless they can show that there is a remedy to keep out this undesirable class. He pointed out that the present system embraces but a small part of the evil of the sweating system, and that the influx of laborers in the mining regions was one of the evils of the sweating system.

Stephen Brooks Rosenthal, the last speaker for Harvard, in a few sharp remarks, attacked the Princetonians, and then went on to show the political evils resulting from the present law on immigration, and that the only way to keep out the immigrants was by a lower class of men, originally, that they are doing more good than harm to the country.

After the debate a banquet to the speakers, judges, presiding officers and a few invited guests, was given in the Colonial Club, where the men had a chance to meet each other in a less combative way.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL CYRUS A. PAGE.

Boston, May 11.—The death of Colonel Cyrus A. Page, publisher of "The Boston Beacon," who expired suddenly last evening at his home in the Hotel Victoria, was announced today.

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MR. CANNIFF TO BE PROMOTED.

TO BECOME PRESIDENT OF THE NICKEL PLATE.

THE CHANGE TO BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT CLEVELAND—NOW GENERAL MANAGER OF THE LAKE SHORE.

It was learned yesterday that one more step is to be taken in carrying out the contemplated changes in the Vanderbilt system. This will be the promotion of W. H. Canniff, now general manager of the Lake Shore Railroad, and St. president of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, commonly known as the Nickel Plate. This change will be made at the next meeting of the Board of Directors, to be held in Cleveland. Mr. Canniff, who has been for many years general manager of the Lake Shore, is a well-known railroad man.

The election to the presidency of the Nickel Plate has been a lucky promotion for many railroad officials, and it is generally looked upon as the stepping-stone to the presidency of one of the big lines. D. W. Caldwell rose from the presidency of the Nickel Plate to that of the Lake Shore. Samuel R. Callaway was then elected president of the Nickel Plate. When Mr. Caldwell died Mr. Callaway was elected president of the Lake Shore. Soon afterward, and while still president of the Nickel Plate, he was elected president of the New York Central, holding the place of president in four railroads at one time. He was president of the Lake Shore, the Nickel Plate, the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, and then was elected president of the New York Central. His place as president of the Lake Shore is to be taken by Mr. Newman, who has already been announced. This carries with it the presidency of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, which is a loaded line.

The other changes in the New York Central have been made public. Under the old arrangement H. Walter Webb was at the head of the operating department, having a general manager and a general superintendent. Mr. Webb was compelled to resign on account of ill-health, and Mr. Callaway, who had never been especially engaged in the exacting routine, was placed at the head of the various boards of directors, and Mr. Callaway came to the office of the general manager, where he had acted as general manager, looked upon a pension, and his duties will be taken after by Mr. Callaway and Mr. Van Etten. No other change among the officials of the road is likely.

RAILROAD RATES CONSIDERED.

GOVERNMENT UNWILLING TO PAY MORE THAN A CENT A MILE.

Chicago, May 11.—The executive officers of the transcontinental roads met here today for the purpose of considering the proposed bill for the payment of a cent a mile for the use of the roads in the carrying of mail and passengers. The bill, which has been introduced in the House, is a measure to provide for the payment of a cent a mile for the use of the roads in the carrying of mail and passengers. The bill, which has been introduced in the House, is a measure to provide for the payment of a cent a mile for the use of the roads in the carrying of mail and passengers.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO ANNIVERSARY.

It will be seventy years on the Fourth of July since the cornerstone of the present Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was laid. The ceremony was held at the corner of the old Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where the new line was laid. The ceremony was held at the corner of the old Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where the new line was laid.

THE EASTERN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the executive officers of the Eastern Railroad Association was held at the Windsor Hotel yesterday. The following Executive Committee was elected for the ensuing year: William D. Bishop, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; Albert A. Folsom, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; and Henry F. Kenney, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

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CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

STEADY PROGRESS MADE IN THE NATION, STATE AND CITY.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION AND EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM CONSIDERS AND ADOPTS AN ENCOURAGING REPORT FROM ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Carl Schurz presided at a meeting of the Civil Service Reform Association, held last night at the New York City Club. Among those present were Horace E. Dunning, Anson Phelps Stokes, Everett P. Wheeler, Oscar S. Straus, Jacob P. Miller, Horace White, Samuel P. Avery, S. H. Ordway, R. V. Johnson and A. S. Frissell.

The principal business of the evening was the presentation of the voluminous report of the Executive Committee, which reviewed the progress of civil service reform during last year in the Nation, State and City. The report declared the record of the year to be one of satisfactory achievement, saying that since the establishment of the present Federal Administration the lines of the Federal civil service had been practically unbroken in spite of the onslaught of placekeepers during the four months following President McKinley's inauguration. On this point the report says:

The whole pressure of the office-hunting forces, and of their members of Congress, was directed against the civil service during the last year. The President McKinley was asked to discontinue the civil service, and to take from the classified service more than a half of the eighty-seven thousand offices of placekeepers and representatives of fact were presented in support of this outrageous demand. But the President refused to do so.

The report then describes how the attack of the placekeepers was turned to Congress, and says that their principal champion in the Senate was General Grosvenor, of Ohio, who proceeded to show that the civil service was a necessary part of the Government, and that the civil service was a necessary part of the Government.

Counting the applications made last month, and estimating on the returns from several complete wards, the officials at the Board of Elections last night thought that the enrollment for the Borough of Brooklyn under the new law would reach at least eighty thousand names. Of these it is likely that something more than half will be new names, as they have shown great activity this year than have in the past. This figure is larger than was expected a week ago by the election officials. Secretary Neal estimates that the enrollment on Tuesday was about forty to a district. The largest was in the Democratic Tenth Ward, where the rival factions were unusually energetic in getting their names on.

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